

Bhamo, Sawuddy, and at Mandalay he carried on magnetic investigations and determined the variation. His longitudes are generally derived both by the method of lunar distances and by occultations. His skill as an observer is shown by the small differences that separate the results obtained by either method. At Mandalay, for example, the two values are separated by only a little more than a minute of arc. At Leh, actinometric observations engaged his attention; and if the series are not so long as those of Lieut. Hennessey and Mr. Cole, made at a station further south, they still possess great interest owing to the fact that the observations refer to a station so difficult of access. He rendered yeoman's service in the work of demarcating the frontier line between Burmah and the Shan States, and after a life of great adventure and of much service to science, he settled down as Consul-General at Meshed. For this most important post, and the management of the tangled web of diplomatic service, arising from its close connection with the Persian, the Russian, and the Afghan Governments, to say nothing of the restless Kirghiz tribes, he had admirably prepared himself. In 1885 he traversed the difficult Pamir country, and visited those districts on the banks of the Oxus, where may be met tribes of the most diverse races, and whose interests are as varied as the climates under which they dwell.

NOTES.

PROF. VIRCHOW, of Berlin, has been elected a Foreign Associate of the French Academy, in the place of the late M. Tebichieff.

A CONFERENCE on the subject of the renewal of Antarctic exploration was held in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last, under the presidency of Sir Clements Markham. The main object of the conference was to induce the Australasian Premiers to bring the matter before their Governments, with a view to inducing them to contribute towards a British expedition under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. The conference was attended by, among others, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lothian, Sir Joseph Hooker, Admiral Sir George Nares, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Admiral Sir W. J. L. Wharton, Sir John Kirk, Sir George Taubman Goldie, Prof. Rücker, and the Agents-General of Victoria, New Zealand and New South Wales. The Australasian Premiers were unable to be present. Speeches in favour of the object before the meeting were delivered by the chairman, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Rücker, and the Agents-General. The chairman announced that the Council of the Royal Geographical Society were prepared to contribute any sum up to 5000*l.* to the amount which the colonial Governments might subscribe to the undertaking, and he expressed the hope that the matter might be pushed to a successful issue next year.

THE Institution of Naval Architects has, in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, organised an International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, which was inaugurated by a *conversazione* on Monday evening. The congress itself was formally opened at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales, who gave a short speech. On his departure, the chair was taken by the Earl of Hopton, the President of the Institution. After the President had delivered his address, papers were read by M. L. E. Bertin, on "Hardened Armour-plates and Broken Projectiles"; by Mr. C. E. Ellis, on "Non-inflammable Wood"; by Sir A. J. Durston and Mr. J. T. Milton, on "The History and Progress of Marine Engineering"; by M. P. Sigaudy, on "Water Tube Boilers." The session will conclude at Newcastle on July 15.

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WE regret to announce the death, at the age of eighty-four, of Prof. J. J. Smith Steenstrup, of Copenhagen. After having acted as Lecturer on Mineralogy at Sorø, he was appointed, in 1845, Professor of Zoology and Director of the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen, retiring from his professorial activity in 1885. Prof. Steenstrup was the author of a number of scientific publications, several of which have been translated from the Danish into foreign languages.

AMONG other deaths we notice those of Dr. Alfred Stocquart, Chief Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Brussels, and Secretary of the Anatomico-Pathological Society, aged forty-one, of septic poisoning, contracted in making a post-mortem examination; and Dr. B. E. Cotting, for fifty-five years Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass.

ACCORDING to a Reuter telegram of July 1 from Madrid, a dispatch from Manila gives some details of the eruption of the volcano Mayon. The village of Libong was completely destroyed, and 120 of the inhabitants were killed. The eruption was accompanied by a violent shock of earthquake.

THE Board of Regents of the University of the State of California have accepted the offer of Mr. C. F. Crocker, to defray all the expenses of an expedition to India to view the approaching eclipse of the sun. The expedition will remain in India from October next till June 1898.

INTENSE heat has prevailed for several days in Kansas and Arkansas, followed, on June 24, by destructive cyclones in Kansas and Missouri, and heavy storms in other States. During the storm at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the morning of the date mentioned, two earthquake shocks were felt. The vibrations were from west to east.

THE silver medal of the Zoological Society of London has been conferred by the Council on Mr. Alexander Whyte, who has lately retired from the post of Naturalist to the Administration of British Central Africa. Mr. Whyte accompanied Sir Harry Johnston when he first went out to Nyasaland in 1891, and has had the charge of the botanic garden at Zomba since that date, and performed other duties entrusted to him with zeal and fidelity. Under Sir Harry Johnston's instructions Mr. Whyte has made and sent to England from time to time large and most valuable collections in every branch of natural history. These have been transmitted to the British Museum through the Zoological Society of London, and have formed the subject of numerous communications by various experts to the scientific meetings of that Society. The fauna of Nyasaland, previously quite unknown, has thus become better understood than that of almost any other part of tropical Africa.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY and Mr. E. J. Garwood left London last week for Spitzbergen, their object being to continue the exploration of the interior of the main island begun by them last year. They are to be landed at King's Bay, whence they hope to make sledge expeditions over the northern ice sheet. They intend afterwards to revisit Horn Sound, and complete the scientific exploration of the southern peninsula.

DR. N. A. BUSCH, assistant-director of the Botanic Garden at Dorpat, has been commissioned by the Russian Geographical Society to undertake a botanical investigation of the Province of Kuban in the Caucasus, an almost unexplored territory. An assistant at the same Botanic Garden is also investigating the flora of the Government of Saratow.

A KEEPER in the service of the Zoological Society of London left London by the *Arundel Castle* on Saturday last, under arrangements sanctioned by the Colonial Office, to bring home

from Bechuanaland a young male giraffe, presented to the Queen on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee by Chief Bethoen. The giraffe was captured three years ago, when quite young, in the Khalahari desert, and is now at Garanaka, ten miles north-east of Kanye, whither the keeper, on arrival at Cape Town, will proceed to receive it.

ANOTHER motor-cycle race is being organised in France. The date is fixed for August 22, and the course traversed will be from Paris to Cabourg, a distance of 215 kilometres.

A BIOLOGICAL station, containing aquaria, laboratories, rooms for collections and library, is in course of erection near Sebastopol, on the Black Sea. It is expected that the building will be opened for scientific work during the present year.

A LARGELY attended meeting, presided over by the Marquis of Tweeddale, was held on Friday afternoon last in the Botanical Theatre of University College, Gower Street, to inaugurate the personal memorial to the late Sir John Pender. The chairman handed over the sum of 5000*l.* to the College authorities to endow the electrical laboratory at University College, and announced that a portion of the amount subscribed had been expended on a bust of Sir John Pender, and that the balance would be given to the Glasgow University and the West of Scotland Technical College. Lord Kelvin, in a brief speech, said that it gave him great pleasure to have the opportunity of expressing his hearty concurrence with the resolutions of the Pender Memorial Committee as to the mode in which the fund collected should be distributed. He wished to speak of his own knowledge of what Sir John Pender had done. He remembered the first experiment that was made to lay a cable across the Atlantic. The scheme was supported by the then Mr. Pender, who in 1858 was one of the first directors of the company which was started to carry out the work. It was well within his recollection that all the directors resigned one after the other when the temporary success which attended the laying of the cable was followed so soon by failure. It was certainly a most discouraging result, but Mr. Pender was not to be disheartened. He was the only one to have the will and the power to keep the undertaking afloat, and from 1858 to 1864 he kept it afloat. The success which ultimately attended his efforts they all knew, and our colonies, he was glad to say, were now brought within speaking distance of the mother country.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Daguerre has been erected by public subscription at Bry-sur-Marne, and the inauguration ceremony was performed on Sunday, June 27. The memorial takes the form of a bronze bust placed on a stone pedestal, and is the work of Madame Bloch. At the close of the ceremony wreaths were placed upon Daguerre's grave.

THE outline programme of the Cardiff meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, which is to take place from August 3 to 6, has now been issued. In it will be found full information as to each day's engagements. The following papers have been offered for reading: (1) "On Passive Iron," by J. S. de Benneville; (2) "On the Diffusion of Sulphides through Steel," by E. D. Campbell; (3) "On the Manufacture of Tin Plates," by George B. Hammond; (4) "On a Spectroscopic Analysis of Iron Ores," by Prof. W. N. Hartley, F.R.S., and Hugh Ramage; (5) "On Improvements in Shipping Appliances in the Bristol Channel," by Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.; (6) "On the Iron Industry of Hungary," by D. A. Louis; (7) "On a Thermo-Chemical Study of the Refining of Iron," by Prof. Honoré Ponthière; (8) "On Carbon and Iron," by E. H. Saniter; (9) "On some Mechanical Appliances at Penarth Docks," by T. Hurry Riches; (10) "On the Application of Travelling Belts to the Shipment of Coal," by Thomas Wrightson.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent reports that at last Monday's sitting of the Academy of Sciences a paper by M. Tatin and Dr. Richet, on steam aerodromes, was read. The experiments of the authors are being carried on in emulation of those of Prof. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in Potomac Bay, near Washington. The French experiments have been made at Carquenez, near Toulon. The aerodrome weighed about 70 lb., or two and a half times as much as the American. The power of the engine was about the same—a little more than one-horse power. The French machine had two screws instead of one—one in front and the other behind. The maximum velocity obtained by MM. Tatin and Richet was greater, namely, 18 metres per second instead of 10, but the length of their run was 140 metres instead of more than a kilometre. The duration of the experiment was only a few seconds, instead of more than two minutes.

THAT science is being well fostered in our colonies can be gathered by a perusal of the *Transactions* of the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, the seventh annual volume of which we have before us. This volume contains several interesting papers communicated by the active and corresponding members of the Society; and the numerous meetings seem always to have been well attended. The President's address delivered in January last, given in the volume, sums up the aim of the Society.

ATTENTION is called, in the *Engineer*, to a simple appliance intended as a substitute for the present crude method of fog-signalling on railways. The appliance is the invention of Mr. Pratt, of Bristol, and has recently undergone in a satisfactory manner a series of experimental tests on the West Lancashire Railway at Southport. The object of the invention is, in times of thick or foggy weather, when the ordinary danger signal would be invisible to the driver, to set automatically in operation the engine whistle, on passing the point where the ordinary fog detonator would be exploded. This is effected by a knife-cutter placed in the 6-foot way—and which is raised when the danger signal is put on—cutting through a brittle metal bar carried on the engine, the cutting through of which operates the lever acting upon the whistle, and which continues to sound until turned off by the driver, when the whole apparatus is automatically placed in position for operation when the engine again approaches a danger signal. The apparatus on the engine, which can be readily attached in any suitable position, consists simply of a pair of iron rods, between which slide, on half-rings, a series of the brittle metal bars referred to. When the bottom one is cut through it is thrown off, and brings down a lever rod attached to the engine whistle, which is at once set in operation, whilst the bar immediately above falls into its place, so that so long as the couple of rods between which these bars slide are kept supplied, the apparatus is always in readiness for signalling to the driver. The only real objection raised to the apparatus by the railway officials present was that it would be absolutely indispensable that every engine travelling over a line should be fitted with the appliance, and as over most main lines different railway companies have travelling powers, this would no doubt be a difficulty in the way of its adoption.

THE collection of Penguins in the Zoological Society's Gardens has received some valuable accessions in the shape of two examples of the little Blue Penguin of New Zealand (*Eudyptula minor*), and two specimens of the King Penguin from the Antarctic Seas, neither of which species are often seen alive in captivity. The former birds will be found in the Fish-house, where they are fed along with the other diving-birds, while the King Penguins have been located in an enclosure near

the Seal-pond, where they present a very attractive appearance with their sedate gesture and strangely contrasted colours. There are here also five examples of the Black-footed Penguin of the Cape to bear them company, but the King Penguins keep quite aloof from their smaller brethren.

It is well known that the bison or buffalo (*Bison americanus*) is practically extinct in the United States as a wild animal, being now only to be found there in certain "parks" where it is carefully protected. But it is not generally so well known that there is still one district in the Dominion of Canada where the bison, or the variety of it called the "Wood-Bison," is still to be met with in its native wilds. The locality in question, which is perhaps one of the least accessible on the earth's surface, lies near Fort Chipewyan to the south of Great Slave Lake. It was visited in 1894 by Mr. Caspar Whitney, who has recently published an account of his unsuccessful hunt after this animal in his work entitled "On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds." Before this interesting relict is quite exterminated, it is very desirable that a specimen of the Wood-Bison should be obtained for our Natural History Museum in South Kensington, where there is at present no specimen of this little-known mammal. It is probably only a local form of *Bison americanus*, but should certainly be represented in the National Collection.

A VERY compact and neat little camera has recently been put upon the market under the name of the "Photoscope," and is being made by Messrs. Ross and Co., of New Bond Street. This instrument is exactly like a binocular glass, and, in fact, it may be used as one when the fittings pertaining to the photographic attachment are removed. To use this for photographic purposes, one half of the binocular acts as a finder, and the other as the camera, the thicker ends of the binocular being placed up to the eyes, and pointed at the object to be photographed. The camera is arranged for carrying films, so that thirty or forty exposures may be made rapidly if required. The focussing is done after the manner of all binocular glasses, and the largest size picture capable of being taken by the instrument is 2 inches by 2 inches.

THE *Engineer*, commenting on a monograph by Mr. N. N. Banerjee, written under the auspices of the Bengal Government, says:—"The number of professional dyers in India is fast diminishing. Aniline dyes and cheap European goods are killing their trade. They are being compelled to turn their attention to new handicrafts, just as French competition and the vagaries of fashion caused the ribbon-makers of Coventry to seek a new livelihood in the manufacture of bicycles. Aniline dyes have made every man his own dyer. Formerly, the complicated processes by which indigenous dyes were prepared made the dyer a specialist. Now-a-days, anybody can dissolve the chemical powders sent out from Europe and colour his own clothes. The aniline dyes are more brilliant, and, to the native, they have the superlative merit of cheapness. They are not so fast, and they lack the delicacy of colour which, judging by the specimens annexed to the monograph, distinguish the Indian dyes. But their very gaudiness makes them more popular, and so the fate of the native dyer is sealed. Silk dyeing, cotton dyeing, and carpet dyeing are all declining. The fault, it should be added, is to some extent due to the conservatism of the native dyers themselves. They persistently adhere to their crude methods of preparing their dyes, and show a lamentable lack of ingenuity in preparing new designs."

THE *Weekly Weather Report* of June 26, shows that for the first half of this year the rainfall has exceeded the mean value in all districts, except in the north and west of Scotland. The greatest excess is in the south-west of England, where it amounts to 5 inches. This result is in some measure due to the occurrence of several heavy thunder-storms. During the

week in question, some very high temperatures were recorded: Greenwich registered 90°·2' in the shade, and 144°·2' in the sun's rays, on the 24th, the day of the violent storm in Essex; while on the continent still greater heat was experienced, the shade temperature reaching 99° at Lisbon and Madrid, and 108° at Biskra (Algeria), in the early part of the week.

THE report of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory for the year 1896 states that the investigations of typhoons have been continued, and are now complete since the time of starting the Observatory in 1884. An important discussion of the anemometrical records obtained from the top of the Victoria Peak is being carried on, and will no doubt throw additional light upon the movements of the wind at elevated stations, which will be useful for storm-warning purposes. We notice that the weather forecasts during the year have been very successful, a result which is probably due to the receipt of three-hourly telegraphic reports, day and night, from Gap Rock Lighthouse, about thirty miles to the south of the colony. The examination of ships' logs has been continued with much activity; the observations for each month are tabulated in 10° squares, for the purpose of constructing trustworthy pilot charts of the Eastern seas. The number of observations so entered exceeds 131 thousand.

IN a note in *NATURE* for May 20, we called attention to Prof. Augusto Righi's investigations on electro-optics. Since then, we have received three further papers bearing on kindred theories from the same author. In one of these (*Atti dei Lincei*, vi. 10), Prof. Righi investigates the principal indices of refraction of selenite for electro-magnetic waves. In order to obtain a sufficiently large prism for his observations, the author had to make one of a number of small crystals cemented together with their axes parallel. In another paper, communicated to the Academy of Bologna (Bologna, Tipografia Gamberini, 1897), Prof. Righi deals with the orientation of a disc of selenite in a uniform electric field, and confirms Maxwell's theory according to which the three optical axes are coincident in direction with the three principal dielectric constants. A second communication to the Bologna Academy treats of secondary waves of dielectrics, and includes mathematical investigations for the effects of a dielectric sphere or cylinder.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled "An account of an investigation, by the late Joseph Baxendell, F.R.S., as to the short period cyclical changes in the magnetic condition of the earth, and in the distribution of temperature on its surface," by Joseph Baxendell, who read it recently before the Liverpool Astronomical Society. The author, from considerations arising out of an investigation of the irregularities which take place in the changes of some of the variable stars, was led to think that it was highly probable that the light of the sun, and also its magnetic and heating powers, might be subject to variations of a more complicated nature than had hitherto been supposed, and that changes indicated by the greater or less frequency of solar spots, others of a minor character and occurring in shorter periods, might also take place. A discussion of an immense amount of magnetical and thermometrical observations led the author to deduce the periods of variation, and conclude that (1) a ring of nebulous matter exists differing in density or constitution in different parts, or several masses of such matter forming a discontinuous ring, circulating round the sun in a plane nearly coincident with the plane of the ecliptic, and at a mean distance from the sun of about one-sixth of the radius of the earth's orbit. (2) The attractive force of the sun on the matter of this ring is alternately increased and diminished by the operation of the forces which produce the solar spots, being greatest at the times of minimum solar spot frequency, and least when the spots are most numerous. (3) The attractive force being variable, the

dimensions of the ring and its period of revolution round the sun will also vary, their maximum and minimum values occurring respectively at the times of maximum and minimum solar spot frequency. We may mention in this brief note that Leverrier was led to attribute a certain unexplained excess in the motion of Mercury's perihelion to the action of a disturbing body, a ring of small bodies, circulating round the sun within the orbit of this planet. It is stated in the paper that the eminent man of science, Dr. J. P. Joule, F.R.S., considered this hypothesis of Baxendell's very favourably, likening this supposed vibratory nebulous ring to a pendulum.

AN exhaustive memoir on the plague bacillus has appeared in the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, and is from the pen of Dr. Rudolf Abel. In some respects this microbe resembles the cholera bacillus as regards its possible mode of distribution, and like it is apparently transmissible through water. Wilm states that he has discovered the plague bacillus in no less than three wells upon which suspicion had fallen. This investigator has also examined the vitality of the bacillus in various descriptions of water, and found it living for twenty days in distilled water. In well-water it survived sixteen days' immersion, and in sea-water six days. But these experiments were not quite satisfactory, inasmuch as considerable quantities of culture material were introduced into the waters along with the bacillus. Dr. Abel used distilled water and sterile, and also non-sterile, tap-water, and found that the plague bacilli in all cases were still living at the end of twenty days. In these investigations less culture material was added to the waters in question; but still it would have been undoubtedly better if the method had been adopted of first diluting the material of infection in water, so that the culture material was not *directly* introduced into the experimental waters. The plague bacillus is easily grown, and is very hardy, although in no instance have spore forms been discovered. Sunshine appears to be its most powerful natural enemy, for Dr. Abel found that one hour's insolation, when finely spread out in broth on cover-glasses, destroyed it. Kitasato in Hong Kong exposed bubonic pus on cover-glasses to sunshine, and found that the bacilli were killed in from three to four hours; similar results were obtained with pure cultures by Wilm. The bacillus is also sensitive to desiccation. Numerous investigations have been carried out by Dr. Abel on the action of disinfectants on the bacillus; and the memoir contains a mass of valuable information, gathered from various sources, on the character of this important micro-organism.

THE Secretary of Agriculture in the United States is arranging with recently-appointed ministers and consuls for an investigation of and report of agricultural conditions and work in the countries to which they are sent. Prof. Plumb, of Purdue University, Indiana, has been commissioned to report on the condition of dairying in certain countries he proposes to visit. Other specialists will go to Australasia and to Mexico, and the latter will collect specimens and data of what may be desirable from the semi-arid regions. Advantage will be taken of the visit of an expert to Central Asia, and tree seeds from there are expected. Prof. Hanson, of the Agricultural College of South Dakota, who is coming to Europe, will be sent on to Asia to bring back seeds of trees and legumes. Especial attention will be given to the search for vegetation of high and dry altitudes which may be introduced into America with success in similar altitudes.

THE June number of the *Mathematical Gazette*, published under the auspices of the Mathematical Association (formerly the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching), contains interesting papers on the projection of the sphere, by Prof. Alfred Lodge and by Mr. P. J. Heawood. Among the miscellaneous matter, teachers would do well to read Mr. R. F. Muirhead's brief note calling attention to certain flaws in

the ordinary text-book treatment of uniform acceleration in dynamics.

AMONG the publications which have recently reached us attention may be directed to the *Photogram* for July, which contains several articles of interest. Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, in a short communication on the "Photography of Birds' Nests," pleads for good photographs of the nests of all birds that are nest-builders. His article is illustrated by a photograph of the nest of the cat-bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*). Other articles in the same number are "Photography and Art," by C. E. Benham, and "The Restoration of Faded Prints," by A. Villain. In the latter two methods of restoration are described, and particulars given of a process by which greater permanence to photographic prints may be secured.—The *Irish Naturalist* has, as its leading contribution, "Some Observations by English Naturalists on the Fauna of Rathlin Island and Ballycastle District." The authors are R. Standen, Lionel E. Adams, G. W. Chester and J. Ray Hardy, who treat respectively of general observations, land and fresh-water mollusca of the Ballycastle District, the marine mollusca of Rathlin Island, and the Coleoptera of Rathlin Island.—The *Observatory* for July contains as frontispiece a striking photograph of the late Mr. E. J. Stone, F.R.S. In the July number of the *Strand Magazine* is the first of a series of articles by Grant Allen, entitled "Glimpses of Nature." The present instalment bears the attractive title of "The Cows that Ants Milk," and is well illustrated by F. Enock.—Another publication, the first part of which has just been issued, deserves mention. It is an album of pictures entitled "All about Animals," and contains well-executed reproductions of twenty of Gambier Bolton's well-known photographs.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Campbell's Monkey (*Cercopithecus campbelli*, var.) from Appantoo, Coomassie, presented by Dr. Thomas Pigg; an Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) from Borneo, presented by Dr. H. Dohrn; a Bonnet Monkey (*Macacus sinicus*) from India, presented by Mr. James Callingham; a Common Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), British, presented by Lady Acland Hood; two Palm Squirrels (*Sciurus palmarum*) from India, presented by Mr. C. Ingram; a Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) from Australia, presented by Mr. M. A. Murray; a Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*), British, presented by Mr. Wethenhogg; two Babirussas (*Babirussa alfurus*, ♂ & ♀) from Celebes, presented by H.G. the Duke of Bedford; two White-crested Jay Thrushes (*Garrulax leucolophus*) from the Himalayas, presented by Mr. B. H. Jones; a Red-crested Cardinal (*Paroaria cucullata*) from South America, presented by Miss E. M. Kenyon Welch; a Blackbird (*Turdus merula*, var.), British, presented by Mr. A. Lawford Jones; eight Spotted Geckos (*Pachydactylus maculatus*), twenty-four Hispid Lizards (*Agama hispida*), thirteen Rough-scaled Lizards (*Zonurus cordylus*), two Delalande's Lizards (*Nucras delalandii*), two Three-streaked Skinks (*Mabina trivittatus*), two Aurora Snakes (*Lamprophis aurora*), two Infernal Snakes (*Boodon infernalis*), a Lineated Snake (*Boodon lineatus*), a Smooth-bellied Snake (*Homalosoma lutrix*), two Rough-keeled Snakes (*Dasyptellus scabra*), eleven Rufescent Snakes (*Leptodira holambata*), eight Crossed Snakes (*Psammodromus crucifer*), five Rhomb-marked Snakes (*Trimorphodromus rhombatus*), a Yellow Cobra (*Naja flava*) from Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, presented by Mr. J. E. Matcham; a Salvadori's Cassowary (*Casuarius salvadori*) from New Guinea, two Gentoo Penguins (*Pygoscelis teniatus*) from the Falkland Islands, an Indian Dial Bird (*Copsychus saularis*) from India, a Banded Ichneumon (*Crossarchus fasciatus*) from Africa, deposited; a Tayra (*Galictis barbara*) from South America; two Black Cuckoos (*Eudynamis orientalis*), three Ruddy Finches (*Carpodacus erythrinus*) from India, purchased.